THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1901.

Publication Office: Corner Tenth and D Streets.

The Washington Police Perce.

of Columbia have recently called attention to the smallness of the Wash- river courses and upon the climate Ington police force, and to the crying need for its increase. There are a in the last thirty or forty years, and few facts in this connection which may well receive the earnest atten- have succeeded the more equable tion of Congress.

is that the police jurisdiction extends over some forty-four thousand seres, and a policeman, not being a bird or a greyhound, and not owning sevenleague boots, finds it a physical impossibility to be in all the places the climate of the adjoining regions, where he really ought to be. The area which the Washington police tion or restoration will be most beneforce has to cover is the fourth larg- ficial. est in the United States. The three cities which occupy a larger territory than Washington have respectively seven thousand, three thousand, and two thousand policemen, in round numbers. Washington has five hundred and forty. Baltimore is only half as large in extent as Washington, and it has twice as many police-

This insufficiency in numbers makes It necessary for the men to serve long front door while various friends in hours, and their average time off duty is said to be about twelve hours in forty-eight. This naturally decreases the efficiency of the force by increasgood for the community.

The space occupied by the residence portion of the city is constantly in- around Wall Street and lower Broadcreasing, and the police force ought way are too apt to consider only one to be correspondingly increased, and side of the proposition, the possibility that speedily. It is unjust to compel of winning. When their stocks are residents of suburban neighborhoods lost and their credit gone they adopt or streets near the boundary to invest the measures of Mr. Peiser's caller, in big dogs to guard their premises presenting a revolver to the heads of because these streets are insufficiently policed.

Our Business Crime.

The German Reichstag has listened to a long discourse by Dr. Panche, constructed on the German method, on the crime of expansion of commerce, of which the United States is

The offence is new in the law of nations, but its commission is much resented. When Germany, for example, began to grow in trade importance, it was supposed that her increased prosperity was at the expense of England. Not that English commerce did not also increase at the same time, but it was imagined, and truly, that if Germany had not competed England's share of the increased trade would have been larger than it actually was. The stimulation to purchasing which rivalry causes is rarely taken into account by politicians when they discuss business propositions.

Germany proposes to take statutory arms against the sea of American goods that is seeking foreign make; we are producing food supplies which she cannot raise, but which her people need; we grow the raw cotton and manufacture cotton goods which she can get from us for less money than she can buy them for elsewhere, and, therefore, she proposes to raise up a legal barrier between the German people who want, and the American farmers and manufacturers who can supply their de-

mands. If a German can make cotton for n shirt at the cost of a week's hard labor, it is natural for him to regard as a criminal the American who can sell him the cloth at the cost of a minute's labor. This is the great Dr. Panche's philosophy; but it is not Herr Bebel's, who calls the proposed taxes on the food of the people, "Hunger duties.

A Soul Above Smokestneks.

The city of Evanston, Illinois, sends a rather unusual message to the industrial world. In commenting upon some by-laws recently adopted by the local authorities, the mayor says: "The ordinance relating to factories is almost prohibitive, and we designed it to be so. Factories are a nuisance, and Evanston does not want them. The town was started primarily as a place of residence. It was never intended for a manufactur-

Most cities want all the factories they can get, but Evanston has a soul above smokestneks and industrial wealth. It seems to be her ambition to become the Washington of the

The Restoration of the Forests

The secretary of the Interior is andons to have our lorests restored, by irrigation and otherwise, and there is no doubt that this would be a very wise measure. The lumbermen of the last generation put in their time entting away growths which had been muturing ever since the discovery of America, and now it is proposed to legislate the protection of the forests and start the trees growing again. It is a pretty plan, and a good one but it makes one feel rather small upon remembering how long it takes a tree to grow up to voting size.

All the same, popular interest in Ithis matter is an exceedingly good thing. All of the forests have not been destroyed, by any means, and it will be easier to preserve what we have, allowing only such lumbering as can be done without spoiling the woodlands, than to start to grow more trees on a bare prairie.

There is a more important reason than the mere preservation of the

trees themselves for this forest law The Commissioners of the District | The cutting away of the forests has had a marked influence upon the generally. Floods have been frequent sharp alternations of heat and cold temperature of the days of our The most important fact, perhaps, fathers. Of course, some allowances must be made for the prejudice of the oldest inhabitant in favor of the climate of his youth, but there is no reason to doubt that the cutting away of the forests has been bad for and that the effect of their preserva-

Logic of Speculation.

The other evening Mr. Sanger Peier went home to his establishment in New York, buoyed up by the hope of a good dinner. Suddenly the bell rang. A man placed a revolver at the head of Mr. Peiser and demanded of him the price of certain shares he had purchased some time before. Mr. Peiser escaped by getting behind the more or less strained falsettos and sopranos alarmed the local patrol.

To us the matter is of interest as illustrating the absolute lack of logic ing the number of cases of illness of a certain class of speculators. The from exposure and irregular hours, sensible speculator realizes that To say nothing of the rights of the money, placed upon a venture, has men themselves, such a system is not so many chances of returning a profit and so many of registering a loss. The men who crowd the offices those who were party to their de- sion, is at the New Willard. His abilities

It may be that the man in question had a real grievance, but his method of retaliation was wrong, was illogical, was criminal. The man who spec ulates must realize that all of his fortune or of his ruin depends upon the flick of a coin. The man who is sufficiently same to realize this is never found in the company of those who shoot at stock brokers

They are going to revive the Olympian games in Chicago; but it is not known whether George Ade or Benjamin Ide Wheeler will be employed to write them up.

The President believes in capital punishment; and this information is making many office seekers feel as if they were going to be decapitated.

The poet Swinburne recently announced in an interview that he has had many flirtations, but only one love affair. It has long been suspected that he was that kind of man

The indications are that Mr. Wel- Corn Brend and Buttermilk. markets. We are making cheaper and lington will have to caucus all by to do such a thing

> The Sultan of Sulu has fallen in love seen that there is anything which he can do about it.

The Chinese report that English soldiers stole the bronzes and nails from the Temple of Heaven. The thing to do with heaven.

Senator Heitfeld says there is not man in Idaho who does not want to se Senator, which shows how much they really know about the cares and troubles of life in Washington.

If pole should ever be succeeded by bolo as a national amusement, it. might possibly prove even more fatal than football.

The Ornithological Society has been discussing the question whether humming birds are cypseloid or capcomulgoid; but the thing which is of real importance to the public is whether they are to be worn or not.

One suspects that some of the rows of New York theatrical managers owe their effectiveness to a property man and colored lights.

A contemporary has been talking about "Mr. Croker's swan song," but the song really sounds more like those which are greeted with the exclamation "Scat!"

An lowa farmer recently ordered a wife from Germany. Is this supposed to be a new branch of reciprocity?

There has been a suspicious death rate among Chinese vicerors of late. After the exciting incidents of last year, and in view of the approaching return of the royal family to Peking. one regards the death of Li Hung Chang and of Tao-Wu as something more than a coincidence. Reorganization of the Chinese Empire generally takes the form of dissolution of individuals.

Delightful, In a Way.

"The Alaskan winter must have seemed very hard to you?" "On the contrary," replied the Chicago n, "I found it delightful."

"How was that?" Why, there never was any uncertainty is to the kind of weather we were going a have." -Chicago Post.

Fatally Sundered.

housewives keep their cooks by treating them as equals Eustacia-Oh, it's too late, Edgar, too late; cook wouldn't recognize me as her squal if I gave her a "tea" ever after-

Edgar-In Chicago, Eustacia, the

PERSONAL

The sympathetic and intimate rela-

ions that existed between slave owners of the better class and their black dependents in the South have never been St. James' Church and connected with the thoroughly understood by Northern people," said Mr. G. R. Wallace, of Virginia, at the Riggs. 'I recall an incident that ford, Weybridge and London being enflustrates the proposition better than a olume of essays.

Right at the close of the war, when fortunes were shattered and money fearfully scarce in our part of the country, ludge Roger A. Pryor, a neighbor of nine, and now eminent as a jurist in New Fork, was invited to a dinner given by a neral of the Union Army, at which any officers of high rank were present. was a very elaborate banquet, and after the good things were consumed. cuests lingered at the table drinking coasts. An old colored man of courtly manners did the waiting with rare skill nd grace. He had been a slave in Judge Pryor's family, and leved the judge deargether as boys in the old days before the

It seems odd, but it is true, that when the dinner was over, not a soul remem-bered 'Old Tony,' except his former master. Reaching down into his pocket, Judge Pryor pulled forth the last place of cur-rency he had on earth, a \$2 bill, and handed it to his chum of other days. With a grin, and a deep bow. Tony took it. Twenty minutes later the friends met

'Marse Roger,' said the other, 'deed I was glad to see you make sich a good front befo dem Yankees. I knowed dat was all de money you had, and I knowed dat Miss Sally and de children needs it a ts wuss den I does and I jes followed you up to gib you back dat money,' and suiting the action to the word, handed back the \$2, nor could all Judge Pryor's arguments make him retain it.

"Talking about scenery," said Chief Jusice Street, of the Supreme Court of Arizona, at the Shoreham, "take my word for it that the only scenery in America which comes up to local boasting is the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Mother Earth has nowhere else such a stupendous rift in her bosom, and the spectacle of this great chasm is simply superb. The armies of all the nations could lose themselves there. The canyon is 217 miles long, thirteen miles wide and one mile deep. Until a recent date it was a very place to reach, but not long since the Santa Fe railway built a branch every land to visit the canyon."

Progress in Buffalo.

Mr. C. C. McCain, for some years audi tor of the Interstate Commerce Commisas an expert in transportation matters ared him the office of Commissioner of the Lake Lines, with headquarters at Buffalo. "Business on the lakes has been satisfactory this year," said Mr. McCain, out the season is now about ended, as the date for marine lusurance on the lakes expired December 5. Buffalo, de-cutte the financial failure of the exposiion, is one of the busiest and most pros-crous cities in America. Before leaving home I learned of pending contracts for the construction of ten new factories. Its development as a manufacturing centre has hardly made a start."

"The Constitutional Convention in ses sion at Richmond, I must say, is composed of able men," said Judge William Rellly of Accounty at the Hotel Johnson. but I want to tell you, sir, that it is not quite on a par with the personnel of the convention that met in 1829-20 to frame convention that met in 1829-30 to frame the organic law for the Old Deminion. That was a body of race unparalleled for ability. It had for members such grand intellects as Chief Justice Marahall, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, John Randolph of Roanoke, Benjamin Watkina Leigh, Abel P. Upshur, George W. Summers and many of similar renown. I'm saying this not in decreasing of our contemporaries, but the derogation of our contemporaries, but the

"I've been down at my old home imself if he should happen to want | Edgewood, S. C., eating corn bread, drinking buttermilk and going to bed with the hickens," said Gen. M. C. Butler, for ger United States Senator from the Palmetto with an American girl, but it is not State, at the Ebbitt. General Butler is in splendid health and has acores friends all over the Union who hope his inys may yet be many. A major general n the Confederate Army at an early age, he won much fame as a gallant fighter, and when President McKinley appointed him to like rank in the United States chances are that in the circumstances they did not think of its having any-

A Boon to Farmers.

Mr. William E. Annin, inspector in charge of the Western division of the rural free delivery system, with headquarters at Denver, is at the Raleigh. Mr. annin is one of the best known and best liked of the old-time force of Washington newspaper correspondents, and was lever an after dinner orator as he was

Free delivery of his mail," said Mr. Annin, is one of the greatest boons that the American farmer has ever had con-ferred. It is the greatest factor in the elimination of the isolation of country life and makes residence outside the cities more attractive than it has ever been. The ultimate effect is to make life on the farms pleasant and dearrable, and to nuse a gradual rise in the value of coun-

The Arlington is favored by the patronage of many distinguished men. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Richard Yntea of Himois, Hon John G. Milburn, of Buffalo; former Secretary of State W. R. Day, of Ohio; Gen. G. M. Dodge, of New York; Hon. W. W. Grout, of Vermand Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N. retired, and Mrs. Beardslee are making a brief visit to Washington on their reurn from Japan. At Kurihama, in the sland Kingdom, on July 14 last, Admiral Beardshee participated in the unveiling of the Commodore Perry memorial on the spot where as a midshipman 48 years pre-

Mr. Oxnard on Cuba.

"Hasn't this country done about enough in the philanthropic way for Cuba?" said Mr. Henry W. Oznard, the "best sugar. king," of Nebraska, at the Arlington. there to be no limit to our national altru-lsm. It seems to a good many people that the expenditure of millions and the sacrilives that were contributed by the United States in giving liberty to the Cubans ought to be enough. It we throw down the tariff bars for them why not for England, Germany and France? The Cu-bans remind one of the small boy that wants to eat his cake and keep it at the same time. The more we give them the more they want. If a concession is made this year, the sympathetic racket will be invoked in 1902, and the precedent extension of Uncle Sam's liberality.

Just How Things Are.

Mr. Marmaduke Jenkyns-Well, old boys will be boys, Mrs. Jenkyns. Mrs. Marmaduke Jenkyng.—Oh, no! you mate of the Senator's egotism mean that old boys will keep on trying ing: "Why should he? He didn to be young boys.—Detroit Free Press."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN. FOREIGN TOPICS.

sermons by Telephone.

Successful experiments were made with the electrophone at Tunbridge Wells recently. Ten transmitters were placed in corporation telephone system, people at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Chelms abled to hear the sermen pre ched. More than a hundred local subscribers heard the church service distinctly. The au-thorities hope to connect all the places of worship in the town with the Cantral Telephone Exchange

Cars Without Rails.

The magnificent old Corniche road from Nice to the Convent of Laghet passing by La Turbie, is to be served by a novel and ingenious traction system No rails will be laid. The cars are practically large electric motor cars minus decumulators. The motor receives its electrical power from overhead wires. Central electrical works will provide the current, which will pass through tw parallel serial wires supported by posts One wire will be used by the ascending the other by the descending vehicle Great economy of energy is obtained, be sides the gain of all the space and the avoidance of the weight of the accumula-tors. One feature of the system is the case with which the motor cars will make way or pass around any carriage they en-counter, the connecting wire being aut-ficiently long to allow of such deviation.

Russin's Rigid Censorship.

A curious suggestion as to the false reports of the death of Tolstoi comes from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "London Times." It is that the reports arrive whenever it becomes known that Tolstei has had an illness, and the explanation is found in a com-mon impression that when his death does occur it will be suppressed by the censor-ship as long as possible. The occasion of this belief is that because he was re-cently declared a heretic by the ecclesiastical authorities they will be obliged to deny him Christian burial, that this is certain to provoke popular disturbance, and that therefore the news will be suppressed if possible until the trouble has

London Style Skyserapers.

Victorian buildings, as it is suggested the new London skyscrapers shall be called, while reproducing features that are common in America, will be modified, however, to suit English requirements. On the ground floor level there will be a wide passage, giving access to a central rotunda or rendezvous, under a lafty dome. Twelve hydraulic lifts will be placed in the rotunds, an additional tweive being distributed in other parts of the premises. From the rotunda proceed at right angles passages, or arcades, intersecting others eight in number in all, and these, in con-junction with two much broader arches, into which carriages may be driven from the Strand or from the Holbern arched entrances, give frontages to commodious shops and offices. The main idea is to make a new shopping centre, under coprofiting by the experience of the arcades and galleries of Paris, Brussels and In Birmingham, England.

Above this shopping floor will rise to the height of the first roof of the main facade eight stories. But falling some way back from the street, in the centre of the black, and supporting the stome, there will be four more stories. From their position these could not obstruct the light of the street. No American workmen will

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Daring, Vet Prudent.

Chicago News-A man may be capable of storming a San Juan and still be pru-

Virginia's Plight.

Atlanta Constitution-If the Virginians had suspected that their, constitutional they wouldn't have gone out and caught

Ships to Use It. San Antonio Express-When the Unit-

ed States has provided for an interoccanic canal there should be a United leges.

Inbegradged Consolation

Boston Clobe-If the "London Times an get any satisfaction out of its argument that the United States is still a

Valley Forge Should Be First. Philadelphia Ledger-It would accord with the fitness of things to make Valley forge a national park before San Juan

An Anomaly of Economics. Sioux City Tribune-It is noticed that the people who are least certain about how to deal with the Indian problem are

see Indians are very positive how to handle them. Military Critics in London, Detroit Free Press-The military critic

in London are again impatient at Gen-

eral Kitchener's delays. Eating four meals a day and being impatient are the whole duty of the average military

Credulous Parisians. Buffalo Express-Judging by the way s book entitled "The Flogging of Women is America" was sold in Paris at \$8 a copy,

the French people must be easy marks hint will be likely to bring ed of enterprising American gold brick men upon them

Philadelphia Ledger-Bills to suppre marchy are pientiful in Congress, but ome of them fail to define the offence with sufficient definitoness, while others are defective in providing means for handling it. Out of them all, however, the proper committee will no doubt, h able to formulate a measure sufficiently definite and comprehensive to cure the

GENIUS AND EGOTISM

vil at least, if not to eradicate it en-

Examples Which Show That Great Men Were Never Modest.

A writer in the "London Standard" de charon the idea that gentus is usually odest to be a popular delusion. On the contrary, he alleges egotiam to be th many amusing esamples.

When Wardsworth, Southey, and Cole ridge were walking together and Cole

ridge remarked that the day was so fin sclaimed, "Three poets! Who are th Shell and Grant speak, "but between our

elves I could floor them all " And again book I write one."
Our own Joaquin Miller wrote to Walt of the rabble. We know we are their own fault.

It was President Grant who, being told that a certain Senator. that a certain senator, an admitted genius who was very hostile to him, did not believe the filble, expressed his eati-mate of the Senator's egotism by rejoin-ing: "Why should he?" He didn't write it,

The Times stated the other day that here was to be a cooking class for oys in the new Manual Training School, and now General Boynton wants the High School Cadets taught camp cooking," said an old army officer. "Sensible idea. But the teaching should be held rigidly down o the use of the fewest utensils possile. A skillet and a coffee pot should be the limit. No planes and cooking ranges uch as General Kitchener has been com plaining about. Teach the boys to hake otatoes in the ashes of a camp fire, to build a fire in a hole in the ground, so that it will show neither smoke nor flame. Teach them how to make a fire with flint nd steel and to nurse a spark into flame Teach them how to dress live meat, and how to catch, dress and cook fish. That the sort of culinary education to give he High School Cadets. Of this the v the better. Then when war comes they will be independent of the commissariat, as the Boers are.

ture today," Sald a well known Congressman, "ten kinds of fruit which I had never eaten until I was a man grown. Three of them I don't know the names of even now. Apples, pears and late plums an orange three times a year I was lucky, and my people were thriving York State farmers at that, within six miles of a city of 20,000 people. Once in a while I had a banana, one of the red skinned sort, and we bought sweet potatoes by the pound. Now all kinds of fruit are abundant and cheap. Bananas are the cheapest food obtainable. Just go down on Louisi-ana Avenue and buy them for about a dollar a bunch. There will be from 125 to 150 on a bunch. Don't eat them raw. Bake them twenty minutes in their jackets in a hot oven. Then peel and eat hot, with strained cranberry sauce. Good? Well, I was taught the trick by a Porto Rienn Indian ten years ago only he used lemon Julie; the cranberry is my discovery—and I've had them twice a week ever since. They will put fat on your ribs faster than anything else. Just remember that the banana feeds over 200,000,000 of the banana feeds over 200,000,000 of the world's population every day in the year and more can be raised to the acre than of any other human food crop."

"Nearly all the new flats," remarked an F street real estate agent, "rent from \$45 to \$75 a month. They take their tenants from houses which have been renting at from \$55 to \$100 a month. As over 300 apartments of this class have been built this year, at least 200 houses of the better class are now vacant, and I look for a considerable shading of rent among them in the future. The flat will grow in popularity, not so much from its economy of ground as from its numerous and su-perior conveniences over the ordinary three-story house. The demand for house which will rent for \$25 and sell for \$3,500 to \$3,500 is away ahead of the supply."

The entire disappearance of the long heavy cars from the Washington Traction and Electric lines and the return to the well-known trailers meets the public view and favor. Washington street car patrons are divided into two classes-th who like warm cars and those who ride in an open car in any weather short bliggard and the trailers give the latter their opportunity. The trailers may ec-casionally bring on a case of pneumonia, out the closed car is the home of the microbe. The trailers are easier to enter and leave, and that saves time. The car lines are doing a big business, though the remendous summer suburban traffic has dwindled. Ten years ago it was predicted that the bicycle would knock street car profits sky high, but the underground trolley seems to have cut down the bicycle profits. The bicycle is still ridden, but not materially for pleasure. It has changed from the rich man's vehicle to the noor man's carrier. If anyone is the poor man's carriage. If anyone is curious to get up at 5 o'clock and go on watch until 7 o'clock in the morning on any well-traveled street, he will see hundreds of bleveles ridden by laborers on their way to work. Nearly all of the col-ored hodgariers on the new buildings in course of erection in the northwest section go to and from their work on ma ick them up at from \$5 to \$19 uplec and hand. Can anyone tell why over half the cash fares collected on the street cars are paid by colored people? There is a general opinion that they con't like to the up so much capital in tickets.

The dairy lunchroooms, which are peiliar to Washington, nearly all make money. One of them has enabled its proprictor, an enterprising young German American, to build up a fortune which yields him an income outside of the innehroom Itself of over \$3,000 a year. They all keep a high standard of supplies. The finances are simply handled A weekly settlement for all supplies, and wiches, biscuits and pies should bring it

o much cash. People can walk in here at the crowd-bour, help themselves, and knock off from 10 to 15 ceats in settling. was asked of the you do to prevent her proprietor of one of the largest rooms.
"I don't believe we lose 5 cents a day that way," was the reply "Most mea are honest, unyway, and when they are on their honor to pay for what they get they will do it, no matter how much they might cheat in outside affairs. That printiple may not extend to other businesses. but it holds good in the lunchroom busiess, and that is where we bank."

Which recalls that a dairy lunchroom on Fifteenth Street stands where Jay

a bank was located when the great The new Howard University reservoir,

now filled to the brim, ils an object of keen interest. From morning till night hundreds of persons visit it and walk around its edeges, inspecting with great care the massive gates of the new but accompleted filtration plant. In time a splendid boulevard will encircle the whole lake, and it will be a favorite part of the drive to the Soldiers' Home. It is not generally known, but the reservoir is repated to be the largest artificial enclosed body of water within a hundred miles of the Capital. In time fish will find their way into its depths, though the lack of shallows will make it but poor breeding ground. The little stickleback will be the preeding places in the rocky walls of the lopes. At present the small boys are anxious to know if they will be permitted to skate on the reservoir. Probably not. There will be few days when the ice will

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHECK It Caused Constronation in the Lit tle Porto Rican Town.

As illustrating the scarcity of money it Porto Rico, it is related that when a Covernment check for \$2,000 arrived i Manati a few days ago in payment of the own's excise collections for the precedng month it caused a genuine sensation The city employes and their immediate ring of creditors commenced to parade is front of the mayor, who stood up hold-ing the check so that all might see. Two The ing the check so that all might see. I we incommand and forty-nine deliars? The mayor told the people that the check could not be cashed, as there was not money enough in the whole town, not even if all the business houses combined for the purpose of cashing it. He then told them that they had to wait for their money until some one could go to San lead to each the check. uan to eash the check.

Juan to cash the check.

The mayor, envied by all, became thred from holding the check in the air, folded it, placed it in a cigarette box, wound it with red tape, and locked it up in the safe.

How the Senate Will Vote To Ratify the Canal Treaty.

peace and in time of war.

The Republican leaders on the Foreign

It is also believed that the final vote

Those who will vote for the treaty as

on the ratification of the treaty will be

it stands are Senators Aldrich, Allison,

Relations Committee figure on getting a

After figuring over the entire roll of the | waterway shall be neutral in time of enate, the members of the Committee on oreign Relations are now certain that the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty will be ratified without amendment before the vote of 72 to 15 against the proposed holiday recess. The necessary two-thirds amendments. vote is assured, and, in the event of an attempt being made to load down the compact with amendments, these will be 83 to 4. oted down without any trouble.

It has developed that a group of Demo rats, aided by several Republicans, will Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Beveridge ropose certain changes to the treaty Blackburn, Burnham, Burrows, Burton when the matter comes up in executive | Carmack, Clapp, Clark of Montana, Clark ession. Senator Bacon will attempt to of Wyoming, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, attach the old Davis amendments, and in Cullom, Daniel, Deboe, Depew, Dietrich, this he will be supported by Senators Ma- Dillingham, Dolliver, Dubois, Elkins, "I counted in the window of a fruit son, Jones of Arkansas, Clay, Money, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Lousiana, Berry, Clark of Montana, Gibson, Helt- Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, feld, Mallory, Pettus, Rawlins, Tillman, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hanna, Hans-Wellington and others.

It is not believed that more than fifteen or sixteen votes will be cast for the Kean, Kearns, Kittridge, Lodge, Mc-mendments, as these would merely comwere all we had at this season. It I had amendments, as these would merely complicate matters and send the treaty back Mississippi, McLaurin of South Carolina, for a further controversy with Great Brit-

> It is well known that the Davis amendments are distasteful to England, and Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor saused the refusal of the old Hay-Paunceote Treaty. Therefore, it is argued, the smendments would not be accepted at Teller, Tiliman, Turner, Vest, Warren, this time.

The Davis amendments provide for the nited States the right to fortify the canal and to blockade it to any enemy in Mason, Money, and Wellington. lime of war. This is not wanted by Great Britain, the contention being that the of these four.

INDIAN GOLD HOARDERS. Millions of Dollars Hidden Underground by Natives.

About fifty milliards of france is sale to be the total amount of the gold product of the two worlds since the discovery of America. And, strange to say, of this outpouring of gold which during four centuries has been scattered all over the world, an immense portion remains idle in India, where it has been embedded. In India the gold returns to the earth and emains there more completely hidden

than it was in its original state.

The amount of gold brought into India during the past sixty years, that is to say, from 1837 to 1898, is greater by three mil-lards nine hundred and forty-three milons of francs than the amount export ed. The soil of India absorbs the floods of gold just as the sand of the deserts smallows the overflow of the great rivers. When it is remembered that this work of absorption has been going on with little interruption for ten centuries and still ontinues under our eyes, it is easy to form an idea of the immense treasures that are hidden in that country. All this gold remains sterile and, consequently, is lost. It is about to say that it is brought into monetary circulation or that it passes through the hands of the nuive goldsniths. It is disseminated in nnumerable hiding places from which it

ever emerges. In ancient times and up to the period of the conquest and occupation by the English individual property was not pro-tected. The country from one end to the other was the prey of rival factions, who avaged it ceaselessly and without mercy Princes and potentates as well as the small fry were squeezed and shorn con-stantly. To escape from the general robbery the natives, great and small, care-fully concealed their money and their values under ground. This inveterate hubit became hereditary among them, so that today the natives do just what their ancestors did in past ages. It is esti-mated that milliards upon milliards of francs in gold lie idle in the hiding places of India, and it is known that this colosesal treasure is in coin that dates back several centuries.—London Times.

PHIL MAY'S OLD FRIEND.

The Caricaturist Thought He Recog.

Not so very long ago Mr. and Mrs. Phil May were entertaining a large party of friends distinguished in the world of literature, art, and fashion, and during the evening there called a visitor who made a very diffident entry. The great caricaturist was standing near the head of the stairs talking to Lord Mountmorres and Lady Edith Franklin, when his man inti-

mated that "Mr. Brown" had called. Show him in," said Mr. May.

"He won't come, sir; he's not in even-ing dress, and he's standing in the lobby," ed the servant. Mr. May, who often cannot fix the idenntion of "Mr. Brown's" aval kind way he went to the top of the staircase and ushered in the reluctant visitor, who vainly endeavored to excuse himself. Addressing two or three distinguished friends who were standing near, Mr. May determined to place the new arrival at his case, and in the heart-

lest way said: "Let me introduce my old friend, Mr

introduction had been made, when and, almost convulsed with laughter erassment, whispered: that man is your tailor; he has called about your riding breeches, and the bill."-London M. A. P.

ACCIDENT FRAUDS

An Insurance Company's Physician Discloses Some Clever Ones,

No one," said the physician, who was a a sentimental mood, "can realize the mount of fraud that an accident insur ance company meets with, unless they ire in a position that gives them an inside view. For a number of years I have been connected with such a company ? the capacity of examining physicisn, and I am free to state that a large percentage of claims against the company that am with contain some element of fraud. A slight accident that would cause an unnsured man no inconvenience becomes erious if he happens to be carrying an cident policy. My duties are largel ith this class of claims, and the amusin

few days ugo I was sun have had his hearing totally destroyed the man was scheming, but all the ests that I could apply had no effect datever, and apparently Still, I wasn't satisfied, and re salved to try a liftle strategy. Coaching the nurse beforehand how to act. I en-tered the room hastily and cried:

The housital is afire! be deaf man! It is too late to mave him Then we both hurried for the dis-

at the patient was quicker and reached before we did. He had the good sense o realize that the game was up, and he ever showed up again."—Atlanta Jour-

Practical Progress.

Bishop-How are you succeeding here! Struggling Pastor-The standard of corality is rising gradually. "I am glad to hear that."

"Yes; I am no longer obliged to demand cash in advance."—New York Weekly.

McMillan, Mitchell, Mallory, Martin, Millard, Morgan, Nelson, Patterson, Pegrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut,

brough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar,

Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada,

Those who will vote against the treaty unless it is amended are Senators Bacon, Senator Sewell will be paired with one

and Wetmore-83.

Quarles, Quay, Rawlins, Scott, Simmons,

Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Taliaferro,

BILLIONAIRES ARE COMMON. Hundreds of Great Fortunes Have Been Piled Up Recently.

"Of all the extraordinary things in this extraordinary country," said P. C. Chilton, of Cleveland, at the Waldorf last evening, "nothing is to me so wonderful as the number of vast fortunes that have been piled up in the last quarter of a century. In the 70s to be a millionaire was to be a marked man. Even in New York at that time the possession of a million dollars made one a conspicuous figure in the community, with a great house on the avenue and a daily reference to one's doings in the society cot-ums of the papers. A million today just about permits a man to live on a side street or in an apartment, but if he has social aspirations it will keep him hust-ling to make both ends meet. Perhaps this is an exaggeration, but not so great a one as you would think. "With the increase of wealth has come

a corresponding increase in the cost of living among the rich—an increase so great, indeed, as to prove a serious strain upon any \$40,000 a year income that tries to keep pace with it. My father about 1875 told me that in this broad land not 1,000 men had \$1,000,000 apiece. He would have to multiply this number times to arrive at the true figure the last decade has been prodigious, and its concentration into comparatively hands has been even more surprising.-New York Tribune.

SNAKE WAS IN THE CHAIR. Was Not Disturbed by Being

Heavily Sat Upon. Frederic Tudor, when he was a student at Harvard, was fond of snakes, not the kind that some Harvard students manage to attract after a lively evening in the mazes of the region where Boylston street a the center of excitement, but the real ones to be found at Blue Hill and other

park reservations.

His room was a veritable snakery, and visitors always had a creepy feeling that did not desert them even when they reached home after a trip to Mr. Tudor's headquarters. Black snakes, water snakes, and other tame reptiles basked at their ease in corners, on the mantel

shelf, and on the chairs. Mr. Tudor always assured his guests in absolutely harmless and as benevolent in their intentions as good-natured kittens. This assurance was politely received, but not always given the full measure of

One day two of his friends walked into the room, and one of them plumped into a big easy chair, the kind that has such a capacious seat that its average patron does not fill out the full proportions of

the chair. Where is that great, big savage-looking black snake that you had around here?" asked the visitor as soon as he settled himself comfortably. "I don't know for certain," replied Mr. Tudor slowly, "but I think you are—" The other three words, "sitting on him," were never heard by the guest, who was

half way out of the building by that time

Sure enough, there was the big black

snake in the depths of the easy chair, blinking calmly, as though not in the least disturbed by the student who had shared the seat with him.—Boston Herald. SOME FAMOUS SIGNATURES.

Odd Instances of English Usages Among Royalty.

For a long period subscribing a letter or a more important document was a very ceremonious affair, and we may be sure that many a lord or fair lady performed the task with as much labor and difficulty as John Ploughman does now. Even Queen Elizabeth, who was as highly educated for her day as the modern young lady who is bracketed equal to the nior wrangler, evidently took her sig-ture very seriously. It is impossible to stately and complicated caligraphy, with ut wondering how many minutes were equired for its elaboration. The mo overeign, who is sometimes compelled to sign his august autograph hundreds of times in a day, would be unable to do anything else if he endeavored to emu-

ale such mathematical preci-By Elizabeth's time, English royal sigres had already taken their final med natures and already taxes their man med-ern form. Our medieval kings signed en-tirely in Latin, "Edwardus Rex," or "Henricus Rex," but by degrees this ar-chaic form was dropped, the English name was used, and "Rex," gave way to its initial letter. This usage continued unchanged until after the passage of the Englanders of a generation ago-metable that the German Emperor his imperial dignity first—"Wilhelt R." As a rule sovereigns sign docum the top of the paper instead of at the foot, while the Kings of Spain still write the old formula, "Yo et Rey," "I, be Members of our own royal family, even

for the time being always adding the mitial "P" for prince, although George V, when prince regent, affixed the cipher P. R." to his name. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyl, sometimes subscribes herself by her husband's title, like an ordinary peeres. The galiant and lamest-ed young husband of Princess Beatrice ed the less familiar form of "Henry Battenberg." The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth was, after he received that title, "Oliver P.," a signature strongly reminiscent of the style of the France of Wales. Unlike other sovereigns, the Popes aid their number to the Christian name they assume upon their elevation.— London Standard.